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### SPECIALS THIS WEEK:

KNEE-PANT SUITS at

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WHITE VESTS (slightly soiled) for

**63c.**

FUR STIFF HAT, Dunlap block, for

**\$1.75.**

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# THE NEW YORK JOURNAL

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. **BIG 4 ROUTE.**

### MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C., BEGINNING MAY 5. The Indiana Medical Society has selected the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio routes. A VESTIBULE PULLMAN SLEEPER will leave Indianapolis at 3:20 P. M. Monday, May 4, running straight through on the celebrated "F. F. V." of the C. & O. without change or delay. Rate of fare and one-third fare on the certificate plan has been authorized. For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations, call at Big Four office, or on Dr. E. S. Elder, 44 East Ohio street, Indianapolis.

### GERMAN ORPHAN HOME ASSOCIATION ANNUAL EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, MAY 23 and 24th, 1891. \$2.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP. \$2.50. The Annual Festival of the Cincinnati Orphan Home takes place at Edgewood Park, Sunday, May 24. All excursionists are invited to attend. Excursion tickets, good going on all "Big 4" regular passenger trains of Saturday, May 23, and returning on the same train on Sunday, May 24, all good to return up to and including Tuesday, the 26th inst. Tickets will be placed in the hands of the committee, viz: Henry House, No. 35 North Tennessee at William Bathurst, No. 399 South Meridian street; J. E. C. Meyer, No. 314 North Illinois street; Joseph H. Schuch, No. 88 East Washington at Indianapolis. For tickets and full information call at Big 4 office, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

CINCINNATI. DAYTON. TOLEDO. DETROIT. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. WASHINGTON. BALTIMORE. RICHMOND. CHATTANOOGA. ATLANTA. NEW ORLEANS. JACKSONVILLE.

Tickets sold at UNION STATION, CITY TICKET OFFICE, corner Illinois St. and Kentucky Ave., and at 134 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST. H. J. RHEIN, General Agt.

## Circle Property.

We have 38 feet of ground on the Circle, with large frontage on alley in rear. A business block can be built upon this ground to advantage.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 88 East Market Street.

## THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF LORD WOLSELEY'S

Paper on the "Life, Character and Achievements of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN," will appear in the

JOURNAL OF SUNDAY, MAY 3.

Lord Wolseley seldom writes for the press and his productions are eagerly read. This is particularly true of his paper on Gen. SHERMAN. This important contribution to the literature of the time will not be found in any other Indiana paper.

### End of the "Ripper" Sensation.

JERSEY CITY, April 29.—At noon to-day the police of this city arrested a man supposed to be an Algerian sailor and took him to police headquarters. Chief of Police Murphy said that there was no doubt that the man is the one wanted by Inspector Byrnes, of New York, for the murder of Carrie Brown at the East River Hotel. Inspector Byrnes was notified of the arrest and was requested to send officers to Jersey City to identify the prisoner. The man arrested is known as "Frenchy No. 2." He is a boss cattle driver on tramp cattle-ships and was arrested in London and imprisoned several weeks, but the authorities there were unable to identify him as "Jack the Ripper." He is a cousin of the man arrested in New York and known as "Frenchy No. 1."

### Killed His Father.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 29.—A dispatch from Cincinnati, Ia., states that George Noah and his son quarreled over a neck yoke. The father chased his son to the house with a club, when the latter grabbed a shotgun and discharging it instantly killed his father.

### EXTERMINATING CHINCH-BUGS.

The Farmers' Pest Inoculated with Cholera Germs and Rapidly Dying Off.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 29.—At the last session of the Kansas State Legislature an appropriation of \$5,000 was made to be used by Prof. H. F. Snow in furthering his experiments in chinch-bug extermination. About two years ago Professor Snow discovered a fatal disease among the chinch-bugs in some localities in Kansas, and he immediately began a series of experiments. So successful was he in spreading the disease, which he termed chinch-bug cholera, that last season no damage was reported in Kansas from chinch-bugs. The State experimental station, by an act of the Legislature, was located at the State University, at this place, under the immediate charge of H. F. Snow, chancellor of the University. During the winter Professor Snow has been carrying on his experiments by infecting fresh bugs received from different parts of the State. Just now the chinch-bug is again making his appearance in the western counties, and infected bugs are sent out to the farmers. Diseased bugs are scattered throughout the fields, and the result is that in a few days all the bugs become diseased and die. The results so far this season have been highly satisfactory, and the indications are that the ravages of the chinch-bugs will be of short duration. The chinch-bug has always been the Kansas farmer's greatest enemy, and unlike other ordinary contagious diseases all are anxious to spread chinch-bug cholera through the State. Live, healthy bugs are secured and placed in jars with bugs that have died with the cholera, and in three days they are stricken and soon die. The sick bugs are being sent out by the thousands this week from the station. Upon receiving a letter to-day from Russell, Kan., stating that the wheat in that county is turning yellow and appeared to be dying, Chancellor Snow left this afternoon for that city. It is reported that a small greenish insect not having in it the cholera, but that it gave the same question as you did. I told him that we were now doing it to something more trouble; that we had one trouble at Wounded Knee; that we ourselves did not have anything to do with it, but that it gave a lesson. We did not want to fight in the first place, but somebody called for troops. All we wanted was to make trouble. He said that he had the same matter from the Lower Brule agency, and I told them that we were not going to make any more trouble. He said that he did not want to fight, but that he did not like it. I do not want to tell my officer friends any lie, for I know they are here from the great father.

### AN EPISTLE FROM TWO STRIKES.

The Old Chief Says There Is No Danger of Trouble—The Indian Mind Bent on Farming.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Capt. R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school, recently received and forwarded to Secretary Proctor an interesting letter from the old chief Two Strikes, who figured very prominently in last winter's campaign in South Dakota. The letter is dated April 11, at Rosebud Agency, and is as follows, having been dictated to an army officer:

Friend Captain—You wrote me about the Indians here making more trouble. There is no nation here of having trouble. If we were going to make trouble, why would we? Our young men are soldiers for the great father, as we now doing it to something more trouble; that we had one trouble at Wounded Knee; that we ourselves did not have anything to do with it, but that it gave a lesson. We did not want to fight in the first place, but somebody called for troops. All we wanted was to make trouble. He said that he had the same matter from the Lower Brule agency, and I told them that we were not going to make any more trouble. He said that he did not want to fight, but that he did not like it. I do not want to tell my officer friends any lie, for I know they are here from the great father.

### His Strikes.

Lieutenant Dravo, who wrote the letter from dictation, adds: "Two Strikes made me write this letter to you from him. He appeared much worried by these false rumors going about concerning his intentions. I believe the old man is sincere. To-day he brought in his son and nephew to enlist, and to-day they are both soldiers in Troop L, Sixth Cavalry."

### Colonel Plenty-Cause Excited.

FORT CUSTER, Mont., April 29.—Plenty-Cause, a Crow chief, with about one thousand Indians, came to within five miles of Fort Custer Monday, and Plenty-Cause rode in to have a talk with the commanding officer, General Brien. The Indians said it was proposed to lease their lands to cattle of their own and did not want strangers on their reservation. Harding & Campbell, James W. Campbell, Williams & Gatlin, already had fifty thousand head of cattle grazing on the lands and they were enough. They did not object to the men already here, as they were good and truthful men, but no more must come. If strange men with cattle came they would first kill the cattle and the owners, and herders, unless they cleared out. The Indians were much excited and seemed positive and angry. On a promise by General Brien that he would lead the great father what they said, the Indians returned home. The letting of the lands will occur June 3.

### Refused to Criticize Congress.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., April 29.—The second day of the State G. A. R. encampment was devoted to the consideration of Commander Collins's address. That part of the address censuring Congress for not passing the service-pension bill was stricken from the record.

## MINISTER BLAIR CALLED BACK

The Chinese Government's Gentle Hint Respected by Secretary Blaine.

No Particular Excitement Produced by the Incident, and No Fear of "Strained Relations" Likely to Arise from It.

Talks on Government Finance by Secretary Foster and Mr. Leach, of the Mint.

Available Treasury Cash and the Refunding Plan—Some Letters of Lincoln Brought to Light—Enlisting Indians.

### THAT CHINESE SNUB.

Officials Decline to Talk About It—No Ground for Resentment.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Blaine to-night declined to talk about Minister Blair being unacceptable to the Chinese government further than to say that the matter was a diplomatic affair and he did not care to say anything about it for publication, or notice and reply to newspaper speculations about it. Minister Yen, at the Chinese legation, would only say through an interpreter that he had received a dispatch from his home government expressing the unwillingness of the Emperor to receive Mr. Blair, which he was instructed to lay before Secretary Blaine without delay. This, he said, was the only instructions he had received on the subject, but he declined to furnish a copy of the dispatch or to state the reasons for this action. While the dispatches giving reasons for not receiving Mr. Blair are a profound mystery, Mr. Blair understands that it is because he is opposed to Chinese immigration to this country.

The published report that Mr. Blair's commission had been made out with his location abroad left blank, so that if he was not acceptable to China he could be sent to Japan, is regarded as absurd everywhere in the Chinese circle. Mr. Blair, it is believed, has by this time been officially notified of the feeling of the Chinese government in the matter. Among the officials there is a general indisposition to discuss the subject of Mr. Blair's rejection. Still, it is evident that there is no general desire to magnify the incident into the proportions of a diplomatic rupture. It is a long-established rule of diplomacy that a nation is not obliged to accept a minister who is not persona grata, and that a rejection on that account is not to be construed into an intended affront to the dignity of the nation which sends him. The United States has hesitated for a long time to fully endorse this rule, and showed some resentment when the Austrian government, during the last administration, asked that Minister Kelly be sent to Austria as United States minister. But about the time of the Sackville-West episode the United States, repudiating its former policy, became a enthusiastic adherent of the policy that a nation is not bound to receive or retain a foreign minister who is not acceptable to it. Now, then, the Chinese rejection of Mr. Blair is not a new thing, but a recollection of the fact that the United States had, about the time of the French revolution, sent some representative of the French republic to China, and because he himself obnoxious to the people of the United States. In these cases the demand for the ministers' recall was rather perfunctory, and we did not show the consideration manifested by the Chinese government in refraining from an absolute rejection of Minister Blair, and simply stating that his coming to China in the capacity of United States minister would not be entirely agreeable to the government of China. The Chinese government, in official circles is general that the United States is, by its own conduct, stopped from resenting Minister Blair's rejection, and that, after waiting for a length of time sufficient to maintain the nation's dignity, a new minister will be appointed by President Harrison.

### Senator Blair Interviewed.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Ex-Senator Blair, the new minister to China, arrived here this morning, and was questioned in regard to the report that the Chinese government had submitted to the Department of State a formal protest against his being sent to China. "I have received no official notice of such a protest," said Mr. Blair. "All that I know about it is what I have seen in the newspapers. I may be permitted to doubt its correctness for the reason that the State Department knows that I am en route to China, and if it had decided to recall me it would have done so without delay. I originally intended in order to await official information. If I hear nothing from Washington, I will start for San Francisco, and I will start from that point. I do not think, of course, that there is any good reason why China should object to me. I believe the Chinese government thinks so. During my service in Congress whatever I did I did from conviction. Whatever I did in the matter of Chinese immigration also received the endorsement of the government. It is incredible that any nation would seek to enforce personal liabilities, especially at this date."

Senator Blair will return to Washington to-morrow. To-night he received a dispatch from Secretary Blaine containing nothing but a request to that effect. Mr. Blair did not appear at all unpleasantly affected by the change in his plans, which was, however, something of a surprise to him. He said that he had no objection to the matter beyond what is contained in Mr. Blair's dispatch, he said shortly after his receipt of the news, "I have nothing to say as to the rumor that the State Department has been notified by China that I am a persona non grata, and that in consequence I am to be sent to Japan or Peking. I have no official knowledge of the cause of my being requested to return to Washington. I am of course saying nothing about my future movements. Until one hour ago I was not aware that I was not to continue my journey to China. I have my credentials for the latter country, and officially do not know that I am not to go there still. If the Chinese government has taken the action reported it would certainly be improper for me to discuss its rights to do so, or the expediency of the act, since, so far as my official knowledge goes, I am still the accredited minister. Personally, I do not care a snap whether I go or stay."

### THE GOVERNMENT'S STRONG-BOX.

Secretary Foster Talks About the Available Cash in the Treasury—Refunding Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A reporter had a talk to-day with Secretary Foster relating to the statement made by Director of the Mint Leach that the government had a surplus, or available cash balance, of some \$250,000,000, and to make this amount be counted in the so-called gold reserve of \$100,000,000 and about \$54,000,000 of silver which was purchased by the issuance of legal-tender coin certificates. The Secretary said, in substance: "I saw Mr. Leach's first statement, and said he might give it out. I did not see the second before it was printed."

### "Do you agree with him?"

"I guess he is about right in the main. I think it is a matter that may well be discussed. I should have stated a little differently if I had been writing it myself. I should have said that some of the \$250,000,000 of available cash might be regarded as trust funds; might be, I say. It would be correct to say that about seventy millions is un-

questionably available cash—that is, about \$250,000,000. The \$100,000,000 of subsidiary coin, \$40,000,000 in trade-dollar bullion, \$12,000,000 of current cash and \$3,000,000 in silver against which no certificates are issued, is about the \$100,000,000 of gold reserve, it is held against the \$350,000,000 greenbacks to make the credit of the government impregnable, for no one would take the silver purchase, and would use the gold reserve if it needed to on a pinch. It should, therefore, appear in the debt statement as available cash."

"Do you regard the silver purchased under the new act, against which certificates have been issued, as available cash that may be used by the government at any time?" "No, I do not agree with Mr. Leach there. The certificates are issued against that and it is in the nature of a trust, but the profit on the silver purchase, which amounts to some \$1,000,000, may be used. I am in a different position from that of my predecessors, who have had a large surplus. I am preparing May and June statements. It is an extraordinary expenditure for pensions coming in June—extraordinary in that it will be probably \$4,000,000 larger than the year before. Now as to the redemption of the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, I am thinking of trying to substitute two per cent. for them. Mr. Winthrop proposed, if it is done, there will be two advantages in it over the redemption. To be able to float two per cent. bonds will demonstrate the extraordinary soundness of the government credit, and the money that would be required to redeem the four-and-a-halfs may be used for the purchase of four, at a saving of per cent of the interest that would be paid on them up to the time of maturity."

"I talk about these matters freely because I believe it to be a good thing to have the people know what is going on before they are tried. I am getting a good many letters from bankers and others. Some of them are silly, but many are valuable. The publication of my criticisms is merely a partisan spirit, it makes no difference. I believe it is wise to talk these things over with the public and get the benefit of the discussion."

### Another Statement by Mr. Leach.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A statement has been prepared by Director of the Mint Leach regarding the resources of the Treasury Department. Mr. Leach says that the refund of the direct tax has cut no figure in the question of cash in the treasury, and that the real cause of the rapid disappearance of the "so-called" surplus has been the extensive purchases of the interest-bearing debt, at a cost from March 1, 1890, to March last, of \$307,759,881, a fact, he says, unparalleled in the history of the government. Mr. Leach says there is no "depleted treasury" and is of opinion that the recent action of the government in stopping the purchase of bonds was influenced more by a desire to husband the resources of the treasury in view of possible needs of the fall money market, than from any present lack of funds.

In regard to the available cash in the treasury, Mr. Leach says it must be borne in mind that a statement of the "cash in the treasury" is not a statement of the resources and liabilities of the government. "If it was," he continues, "all the liabilities of the government, all its debts, whether interest-bearing or not, would be classed as a liability, and there would necessarily be a large deficit in the resources of the government." He refers to the "so-called" "reserves," "funds," and "liabilities," Mr. Leach says that many of them have been taken from the statement of the cash in the treasury, and some of his predecessors. Touching the trenching upon the gold reserves of the treasury, Mr. Leach says he has no objection, and believes in maintaining the gold standard. He also holds that the maintenance of the gold standard is of great importance, and that the government should with as much force to the new treasury notes as it does to the greenbacks.

### LETTERS FROM LINCOLN.

Written in Regard to the Two-Per-Cent. Claims During the Heat of the War.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Two letters written by President Lincoln from the executive mansion during the most exciting days of the war formed an interesting feature of the hearing in the case of Illinois against the United States before the Court of Claims to-day. The representatives of the federal government had been arguing that Illinois had long ago acknowledged the weakness of her two-per-cent. claim by failing to prosecute it. In reply to this Robert A. Howard, associate counsel for Illinois, offered in evidence two time-worn letters written by Lincoln. They were nearly thirty years old. There were two interliners and two erasures in the longer letter, and a general appearance of shakiness in the writing, for the dates show that they were written while Lincoln was sorely tried over the conduct of the war. The President had forwarded them, however, to write these letters to J. N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill., then a member of Congress, and they showed that he recognized the justice of the Illinois claim, and was trying to have it settled by his Secretary of the Interior, ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa. The letters are as follows: WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1863.

Dear Sir—Your note, asking what you were to understand, was received yesterday. Monday, I sent the papers to the Secretary of the Interior with an endorsement that my impression of the law was not changed, and that I would take up the case and do my best according to his view of the law. Yesterday I said the same thing to him verbally. Now my understanding is that the law has not changed, and, specifically, my duty in the case, but has assigned it to the Secretary of the Interior. I will try to give you the first personal interview about Illinois matter generally. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

### WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1863.

Hon. J. N. Morris: Sir—Please carefully put the argument in your report with reference to authorities in the matter intended to show that the law gives an appeal to me in case referred to when that is ready for presentation. I will try to give you the first personal interview about Illinois matter generally. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

Judge was much interested in the letters and they left their place on the bench and gathered about Judge Weldon as he pointed out the quaint features of the faded writing. Judge Richardson, who is generally for dates, said that the first letter was written just after the battle of Gettysburg and while the siege of Vicksburg was going on. The other letter came from Lincoln at the very time he was receiving the shocking details of Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The letters were presented by the work of Mr. Morris, who was in the court-room to-day. They helped to show the persistence with which Illinois had urged her claim for years. Indiana's case of a like character is to come up when this one is decided.

### VERY COMPLETE SYSTEM.

How the Bureau of Animal Industry Traces Down Diseased Cattle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 29.—These dispatches last night stated that Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was determined to see if there was any truth in the assertions made in the British House of Commons that American cattle were affected with pleuro-pneumonia, he cabled to Dr. Wray, his agent at London, and received cable replies to-day. Dr. Wray gave the numbers of the tags which had been put upon the animals found to have pleuro-pneumonia. He stated, however, that it was a contagious disease, but of a catarrhal character, which the animals had got from their exposure on the transatlantic crossing the Atlantic. He also said

that he had sent the lungs of the cattle as proof that the disease was not contagious. The excellent system of the animal bureau permitted these diseased animals to be traced by their tagged numbers back to the very herd from which they had come. These records showed that one of the animals came from Chillicothe, O., and the other from Frederick county, Maryland. They had been shipped on the tramp steamer Fernbrook, from Baltimore, to March 21. Dr. Salmon telegraphed to his agents in Ohio and Maryland to examine the herds from which these cattle had come. These examinations showed that the herds were entirely free from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, as all veterinarians agree that the contagious disease cannot arise unless the herd is affected. It establishes beyond any doubt that the assertions made in the House of Commons by the British Minister of Agriculture were not true.

### MINOR MATTERS.

Gen. Schofield Well Pleased with the Progress Made in Enlisting Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—General Schofield is very well pleased with the progress that has been made in the work of enlisting Indians in the army. He said: "If we can get two well-drilled and contented troops of Indians we shall be doing all that can be expected at this time. These troops will be the cause of many more Indians enlisting, and I think I can see the day ahead when there will be no more difficulty in getting good service from the Indian reservations than there is to-day in enlisting white men. The example of a happy Indian soldier upon his fellow aborigines will be very wholesome, and we are doing to-day what is needed to make the experiment a success, namely, concentrating our efforts upon the formation of two model troops. It is my hope that these troops can be organized and sufficiently well disciplined in time for them to be stationed at Chicago during the exposition in 1893."

### They Must Get Out.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—In regard to the instructions issued some time ago by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs ordering the removal of intruders from the Chickasaw Nation, it was to-day stated at the Indian Bureau that these six thousand people were intruders in every sense of the word. They never had a shadow of title or claim to the land they occupy, and as early as July 17, 1880, they were warned to leave the Territory before the following November.

### General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Hon. James Oliver of South Bend, is at Willard's. E. Wright, of Indianapolis, is at the St. James.

Fourth-class postmasters appointed for Indiana to-day: Gessie, Vermillion county; J. A. Lewis, vice C. L. Corthers, removed; San Pierre, Stark county; J. C. Ridgeway, vice C. Vick, resigned.

### BOYCOTTING CARNEGIE.

Manufacturers Trying to Cut Him Out of His Supplies of Cast Iron for Building.

NEW YORK, April 29.—It is stated here that there is war in the iron trade, and the story runs thus: "The fight is to be made against Andrew Carnegie and his associates, and the opposition to him will be directed through the house of J. B. & J. M. Cornell and other New York iron manufacturers allied with them. The Carnegie association do not make cast iron, and as the girders in buildings are usually of cast iron, Mr. Carnegie has to give out contracts for all the girders he requires. Instead, however, of contracting with persons building, Mr. Carnegie's agents make what is known as direct contracts. The result of this is that such cast-iron firms as Mr. A. R. Whitney, the agent of Andrew Carnegie, considers in a position to do the work satisfactorily, get the preference of all others. Last week, a meeting attended by the representatives of the firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell and others was held to organize a boycott against Mr. Carnegie and his associates. The matter was freely discussed by prominent iron men. Mr. A. R. Whitney said that he had spoken with Mr. Carnegie and Phipps, of Pittsburgh, in relation to the matter, assuring them that they had nothing to fear from the combine whatever. "We have made it a rule to contract directly with the proprietors, instead of taking their orders for iron indirectly through contractors. We can get as much cast iron as we want, and no such combine can injure us in the least," Mr. W. S. Baldwin, of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, said he could not see how such a boycott could succeed.

### DEPOSITED FORGED DRAFTS.

Simple Bank Swindle Which Netted Large Profits to a Gang of Thieves.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Two men, named respectively J. Conover, alias H. F. Santer, alias James Huntley, alias Albert Huntley, and James Hall, alias James Huntley, were arrested by three of Inspector Byrnes's men to-day for the perpetration of systematic swindles all over the country. They were arrested upon the complaint of H. W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank of this city. They would visit a city and put up at the same hotel as cashier and tellers. To these dealers they represented themselves to be honest and multi-traders. Upon identification by these horse-dealers, the swindlers deposited drafts for large amounts in the bank, and two drew out a large proportion of the money. Then they folded up their tents and disappeared. In this manner they have swindled the banks in St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Farmers' National Bank of Fremont, O., the Citizens' National Bank of Wapakoneta, Tex., and a bank in Seattle, Wash.

### Republican League of Clubs.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The executive committee of the League of Republican Clubs held its first meeting to-day. The meeting was held in the city of New York, and was attended by a large number of delegates from the various clubs. Those present at the meeting to-day were: Edward L. Linley, of Connecticut; W. W. Tracy, of Illinois; John C. Clarkson, of Iowa; J. C. Lusk, of Kansas; W. E. Riley, of Kentucky; T. E. Byrnes, of Minnesota; General McCullough, of New Hampshire; L. L. Drouse, of New Jersey; J. A. Blanche, of New York; E. Hendricks, of Pennsylvania; J. H. McClane, of South Carolina, and Secretary A. B. Humphreys. President Clarkson presided over the meeting, and reported the condition of affairs in his own State. To-morrow the League will go into executive session and appoint committees and make arrangements for the extension of the organization.

### State Officer Accused of Fraud.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—F. H. Hagerty, Dakota Commissioner of Immigration, was arrested to-day at Aberdeen, S. D., on complaint of the Keystone Mortgage Company, charging him with converting to the use of Hagerty & Co. bankers, in November, 1880, a draft for \$8,683.24, deposited to the credit of the mortgage company. Mr. Hagerty was released on \$5,000 bail. The bank of Hagerty & Co. failed last October and the suit grows therefrom.

### Stole Nearly a Quarter of a Million.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A suit brought by Charles S. Holmes in the Supreme Court shows that Arthur C. Gelman, a member of the firm of J. H. Labaree & Co., tea merchant, who died suddenly last December, was a defaulter to the firm in the sum of \$223,934. Holmes lives in Cincinnati and claims to have advanced the firm \$70,000 to meet the loss of Gelman.

### Obituary.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—Mr. James Gamble, surviving partner of the old firm of Procter & Gamble, soap manufacturers, died to-day, aged eighty-eight years.

## THOSE EXCITABLE ITALIANS

Parliamentary Upheavals Are Becoming Matters of Every-Day Occurrence.

The Manipur Massacre Caused by a Clumsy Attempt at Cannibal by the English Commissioner, James W. Quinton.

Lame Explanation by Chancellor Caprivi of the Guelph Fund Scandal.

Scene of Commotion at a London Fire—French Newspaper Story That Sounds Like a Falsehood—Minor Foreign News.

### ANOTHER ITALIAN UPROAR.

Signor Imbriani Breaks Out in a New Spot—Grave Charges Against the Army.

ROME, April 29.—Signor Imbriani, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, speaking on the African question, charged the Italian government with permitting the slave trade to be carried on openly. Signor Imbriani also made the assertion that thirty-five young girls who had been taken from their former owners under the pretext of rescuing them from slavery, had been distributed among a number of Italian officers serving with the Italian army in Africa. The Marquis Di Rudini, replying for the Italian government, protested against such accusations being made without absolute proof of their truth having been first obtained.

### Amidst cries of "It's a lie!" "Withdraw!"

the Minister of War declared that would not remain in the House unless the charge was withdrawn. A protest was raised, during which several violent scenes were witnessed, followed the announcement of the resignation of the Minister of War. The President of the Chamber was utterly unable to control the excited Deputies, and consequently he was compelled to suspend the sitting.

Signor Imbriani is the same Deputy who, on March 5, in the House, while the electoral mandates were being verified, said that he regretted that some members had accepted money to defend certain candidates before the committee intrusted with the work of verification. A most exciting scene and uproar followed, but Signor Imbriani refused to retract his remarks. On March 12, following, Signor Imbriani caused another and more serious disturbance.

### TRIED TO CUT DIAMOND WITH CHALK.

The Manipur Massacre Explained—Clumsy English Counting.

CALCUTTA, April 29.—Mrs. F. St. C. Grimwood, the wife of Mr. Grimwood, late British political agent at Manipur, who was murdered when Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton and the other British officials lost their lives, has arrived in this city. According to Mr. Grimwood's account of the Manipur massacre, the whole disaster was entirely due to the rashness of Chief Commissioner Quinton in refusing to listen to sensible advice which was given him in regard to the negotiations being conducted with the native chiefs concerning the deposition of the Maharajah. Mrs. Grimwood adds that the British had little right to complain of the Maharajah's treachery, in so much as the Senapati (second brother of the deposed Maharajah